

# CORNELL UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

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## Announcement of The Cornell Law School for 1937-38

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# THE LAW SCHOOL CALENDAR FOR 1937-38.\*

## FIRST TERM

1937

Sept. 18,	<i>Saturday,</i>	Registration of new students.	
Sept. 20,	<i>Monday,</i>	Registration of old students.	
Sept. 21,	<i>Tuesday,</i>	Instruction begins at 8 A. M.	
Oct. 21,	<i>Thursday,</i>	Last day for payment of tuition for the first term.	
Nov. 24,	<i>Wednesday,</i>	Instruction ends at 6 P. M.	} Thanksgiving Recess
Nov. 29,	<i>Monday,</i>	Instruction resumed at 8 A.M.	
Dec. 18,	<i>Saturday,</i>	Instruction ends at 1 P. M.	} Christmas Recess

1938

Jan. 3,	<i>Monday,</i>	Instruction resumed at 8 A.M.	
Jan. 11,	<i>Tuesday,</i>	Founder's Day.	
Jan. 19,	<i>Wednesday,</i>	Instruction ends.	
Jan. 20,	<i>Thursday,</i>	Term examinations begin.	
Jan. 29,	<i>Saturday,</i>	Term ends.	

## SECOND TERM

Jan. 31,	<i>Monday,</i>	{ Registration of all students. Instruction begins at 8 A. M.	
Mar. 7,	<i>Monday,</i>	Last day for payment of tuition for the second term.	
April 2,	<i>Saturday,</i>	Instruction ends at 1 P. M.	} Spring Recess
April 11,	<i>Monday,</i>	Instruction resumed at 8 A.M.	
May 23,	<i>Monday,</i>	Final examinations begin.	
June 1,	<i>Wednesday,</i>	End of final examinations.	
June 2,	<i>Thursday,</i>	LAW SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.	
June 20,	<i>Monday,</i>	UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.	

\*Attention is particularly called to the fact that the Law School opens ten days earlier than the rest of the University. Examinations close in the Law School twelve days earlier than the rest of the University. Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Spring Recesses are the same throughout the University.

# THE CORNELL LAW SCHOOL

## FACULTY

LIVINGSTON FARRAND, A.B., M.D., L.H.D., LL.D., President of the University.

EDMUND EZRA DAY, S.B., A.M., Ph.D., LL.D., President-Elect of the University.

ALBERT RUSSELL MANN, A.M., D.Sc., D.Agr., LL.D., Provost of the University.

ROBERT SPROULE STEVENS, A.B., LL.B., Dean of the Faculty, and Professor of Law.

EDWIN HAMLIN WOODRUFF, LL.B., Professor of Law, Emeritus.

CHARLES KELLOGG BURDICK, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.

LYMAN PERL WILSON, B.S., J.D., LL.D., Professor of Law.

GEORGE JARVIS THOMPSON, B.S., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law.

HORACE EUGENE WHITESIDE, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law.

HENRY WHITE EDGERTON, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.

HERBERT DAVID LAUBE, B.L., A.M., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law.

GUSTAVUS HILL ROBINSON, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law.

WILLIAM HURSH FARNHAM, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law, and Secretary of the Law School.

\*JOHN WINCHESTER MACDONALD, A.B., A.M., LL.B., Professor of Law.

LEWIS W. MORSE, A.B., LL.B., Librarian, and Assistant Professor of Law.

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\*On leave, second term 1937-38.

## AIMS AND METHODS

In his last annual report submitted to the Board of Trustees of Cornell University in 1885, President Andrew D. White said, in anticipation of the founding of a law school at Cornell: "Our aim should be to keep its instruction strong, its standards high and so to send out, not swarms of hastily prepared pettifoggers, but a fair number of well-trained, large-minded, morally based *lawyers* in the best sense, who as they gain experience, may be classed as *jurists* and become a blessing to the country, at the bar, on the bench and in various public bodies."

Since its foundation in 1887, the Law School has retained this ideal and has striven to accomplish this aim.

The School is committed to the policy of instruction in relatively small groups; and the new law school building, Myron Taylor Hall, has been adapted to facilitate the development of this policy. The principal lecture rooms were designed with moderate seating capacity and provision has been made for a number of seminar rooms.

Experience has demonstrated that the best legal training is not gained from study devoted primarily to the statutes and decisions of any single state. Such specific training is not required to enable the student to qualify for admission to the bar of any of the states, and it is confidently asserted that a broad, yet intensive, training in the methods and spirit of the common law, supplemented by guidance in the examination of local peculiarities, produces a better and higher type of lawyer than can be produced by the narrower type of instruction. The aim of the School, therefore, continues to be not solely to give information, nor merely to train the minds of its students, but to combine discipline in legal reasoning with the acquisition of a reasonably comprehensive knowledge of legal principles and of their social purpose and significance. Various methods of instruction are used in accomplishing this end.

Each First Year student is assigned to some member of the faculty for advice and consultation, being at liberty throughout the year to confer with him, as well as with his course instructors, on legal or personal problems. In connection with the moot court work, each First Year student obtains constructive criticism as a result of arguing at least two cases before members of the faculty. Third Year students are encouraged to undertake independent study under the guidance

of the faculty, and the opportunities for such study have recently been increased. In addition to the practice court, seminar courses in a number of subjects are available to Third Year students in their last term. The purpose is to give supervised training in the analysis of problems and in the constructive thinking necessary for a solution of them. The practice court requires an application of knowledge of pleading, practice and evidence. In the seminar courses, there is group discussion of problems which may require for their solution the preparation of reports or office memoranda, or the drafting of documents or legislation.

While honor students only are entitled to positions on the Editorial Board of the Cornell Law Quarterly, the practical training thus afforded is such a valuable supplement to the case method of study that any third year student, whether or not in the honor group, may do independent work under faculty supervision with a view to publication in the Quarterly.

Examinations are given at the conclusion of each course during the first five terms. Third year students are relieved from course examinations in their last term, but are required to pass a general examination, which is divided into two parts: (1) a problem to be discussed before a committee of the faculty after having been studied with the free use of the library, and (2) a written examination covering four days and constituting a comprehensive inquiry ranging through the work of the student during his three years of law study.

This policy and program have the two-fold purpose of providing individual attention and assistance and of gaining for the faculty a better personal judgment of the capacity and accomplishments of each student.

The Law School is also a center of research carried on by members of the faculty, graduate students, and selected undergraduates.

# ADMISSION OF STUDENTS

## CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS

A form of application for admission will be furnished by the Secretary of the School upon request. All applicants for admission must fill out this form.

The right is reserved to drop any student whenever the faculty deems it advisable to do so in the interest of the student or of the school. The right is also reserved to change at any time the requirements or rules for admission, for continuance in the school, or for graduation.

Applicants for admission as regular First Year students are required to present evidence of the receipt of a bachelor's degree from an approved college or university; except that students in the College of Arts and Sciences of Cornell University are allowed in their senior year to elect the first year of the Law course, and in this way to obtain the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws in six years.

From the applicants fulfilling the scholastic requirements, a selection of those to be admitted will be made by the Faculty of the Law School. Evidence of the applicant's mental ability, character, and personality will be considered in determining his probable fitness for the law, and in passing upon his application for admission.

A student who has been dropped from another Law School and who has not been reinstated there is not eligible for admission to this Law School.

Students can commence the study of law in September only.

## ADVANCED STANDING

A student who has satisfied the entrance requirements for regular First Year students, and who has successfully completed one or more years of law work in a law school of approved standing, and who can return to that school, may in the discretion of the Faculty be admitted to advanced standing on such conditions as the Faculty may prescribe. Advanced standing beyond the second year is granted only in cases of exceptional merit.

## SPECIAL STUDENTS

Applicants who are twenty-one years of age may, in exceptional cases, in the discretion of the Faculty, be admitted to the Law School as special students not candidates for a degree.

## STUDENTS FROM OTHER COLLEGES IN CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Subject to the regulations of the colleges in which they are registered and of the Law School, students from other colleges of the University may elect work in the Law School, but such students are not permitted to do so before the beginning of their senior year, except upon presentation of special reasons to the Dean of the Law Faculty. Work permitted to be taken in the Law School may not be counted towards the law degree except when taken by a senior in the College of Arts and Sciences, registered as a First Year student in the Law School. Students from other colleges who elect work in the Law School (except those who, in their senior year, elect the whole of the first year work) should, before making their election of courses, advise with the Secretary of the Law Faculty as to the subjects to be elected and the order in which they should be taken.

## GRADUATE WORK IN LAW

GRADUATE DEGREES IN LAW. The degrees Master of Laws (LL.M.) and Doctor of the Science of Law (J.S.D.) are conferred by Cornell University upon students who have completed with distinction the graduate work in law.

ORGANIZATION. Graduate work in law is organized under the direction of the Division of Law of the Graduate School. This division in which is vested authority to establish and administer rules for admission to candidacy for, and graduation with, the degrees LL.M. and J.S.D., consists of the members of the Faculty of the Law School, representatives of the Departments of Economics, Government, History and Philosophy in the College of Arts and Sciences, and such other members of the Graduate School Faculty as for the time being are serving on the special committees of candidates for the graduate degrees in law.

This method of organizing graduate work in law is considered especially advantageous since it offers to graduate students in law an opportunity to correlate their work in law with work in allied fields in other departments of the University, such as those in philosophy, history, government, business and finance.

ADMISSION. One who meets the requirements for admission to the Cornell Law School and who has received the degree of Bachelor of Laws or an equivalent degree from an approved law school may apply for admission to the Graduate School as a candidate for the degree



Master of Laws (LL.M.), or for the degree Doctor of the Science of Law (J.S.D.). Foreign students may be admitted to candidacy for the graduate degrees in law if they have had a training substantially equivalent to that prescribed above.

The application for admission should state the objective for which the candidate desires graduate work and also the particular fields of study in which he is interested. It should also contain a brief personal and academic history of the candidate, and a statement of his financial situation. The purpose in giving graduate work in law at Cornell University is to make available the facilities of the Division of Law for more intensive technical training, or to assist the candidate in carrying out a constructive project of his own relating to the history, content, or administration of the law. This end will be most efficiently attained if the graduate student comes to the University with a program in mind. It should be understood that each candidate for a graduate degree in law is admitted and his program arranged on an individual basis and, therefore, the content of the program and the period of graduate work required will vary in accordance with the particular needs of the individual student.

**MASTER OF LAWS.** The Master's degree is intended primarily for those in practice or intending to enter practice who desire to increase their knowledge of the law by intensive work in special fields. To receive the degree Master of Laws, the candidate shall obtain at least twenty credit hours, or their equivalent, with high merit in such courses or special work as may be approved by his special committee and acceptable to the Division. A thesis may also be required.

**DOCTOR OF THE SCIENCE OF LAW.** Work leading to the Doctor's degree is designed to train legal scholars and to stimulate original investigation which shall constitute a contribution to the scientific study of law and to the solution of problems in the fields of the history, content, administration, and progress of the law. It is expected that candidates for the doctor's degree shall have had some practical or teaching experience after obtaining a first degree in law. To receive the degree Doctor of the Science of Law, the candidate shall pursue with distinction such a program of study and investigation as shall be approved by his special committee and acceptable to the Division, the results of such investigation to be embodied in a thesis which shall be a creditable contribution to legal scholarship.

**RESIDENCE.** Students who are candidates for the graduate degrees in law must be in residence not less than one academic year.

Upon petition the Division may grant a student permission to carry on specified graduate work in law during the summer and determine the residence credit to be granted therefor, but a student may not acquire more than one term's credit in the aggregate by summer attendance. It is the policy of the Division to limit such summer work to graduate students who have been in residence part or all of the preceding academic year.

REGISTRATION AND CALENDAR. Graduate students in law are registered in the Graduate School. They are required to be in residence in accordance with the Cornell Law School calendar (see page 2), but are governed by the Graduate School Calendar as to work taken in other departments.

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR GRADUATE WORK. A number of furnished offices are provided in the new Law School building, Myron Taylor Hall, for graduate students.

For further information with regard to graduate work in law see the current Announcement of the Graduate School, or write to the Chairman of the Division of Law, Myron Taylor Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

## THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

**THREE-YEAR COURSE.** The completion of the course of instruction in law requires attendance for three academic years, of about thirty-two weeks each, and the satisfactory pursuit of eighty term-hours of studies approved by the Faculty. Regulations as to hours and standing are contained in a leaflet entitled "Information for the Guidance of Law Students".

**SIX-YEAR COMBINED COURSE.** It is possible to obtain the degrees of A.B. and LL.B. at Cornell in six years. The first three years are spent exclusively in the College of Arts and Sciences. Under the rules of the latter college qualified seniors are allowed to elect all their work in the Law School. Under the rules of the Law School seniors in the College of Arts and Sciences, who have satisfactory records and are believed to be qualified for the study of law, are permitted to register in the Law School. Such seniors receive the A.B. degree upon the successful completion of the first year of the law course. By satisfactorily completing two additional years in the Law School, the student may receive the LL.B. degree.

**GRADUATE WORK IN LAW.** Students who are candidates for the degree LL.M. or J.S.D. must be in residence at least one academic year. See provision more fully set forth on p. 8.

### FIRST YEAR

#### *All Courses Required*

1. **Contract.** Three hours throughout the year. Six credit hours. Huffcut and Woodruff's *Cases on Contract* (4th ed.) and special assignments. Professor THOMPSON. Credit will be given only for the entire course. Students will not be admitted in the second term.

History and development of the common law of contract, with emphasis upon the modern movements in this field of the law. Principles controlling the formation, operation and termination of the contractual obligation, and the legal consequences of breach of contract are discussed in detail. The subject is fundamental and is a necessary preliminary to various subjects which involve special applications of contract law and are separately treated later in the law course. The study of the application of equitable remedies to breach of contract is embodied in the course in equity.

2. **Agency.** Second term. Three hours. Huffcut's *Cases on Agency* (3d ed.). Professor WHITESIDE.

Creation and termination of the relation of principal and agent; authority and

apparent authority; contracts, transactions, representations and notice through an agent; rights and duties of principal, agent and third party, in respect to one another; master and servant.

3. **Torts.** Three hours throughout the year. Six credit hours. Wilson's *Cases on Torts*. Professor EDGERTON. Credit will be given only for the entire course. Students will not be admitted in the second term.

Civil wrongs arising from breaches of socially imposed duties as distinguished from duties assumed by contract. Interference with person or property, including trespass; conversion; negligence; defamation; deceit; wrongful prosecution; liability not based on fault; interference with social and business relations (unfair competition, strikes, boycotts and the like); duties arising from the possession of land; etc.

4. **Criminal Law.** First term. Four hours. Mikell's *Cases on Criminal Law* (3d ed.). Professor BURDICK.

Purposes of criminal justice; the criminal act; attempts; mental states; mitigating and exonerating circumstances; causal relation; parties; arrest; jurisdiction of courts; the specific crimes.

5. **Property I.** Two hours throughout the year. Four credit hours. Bigelow's *Cases on Personal Property* (2d ed.); Aigler's *Cases on Titles* (2d ed.); The American Law Institute's *Restatement of the Law of Property* (Student Edition), Pamphlets 1-4. Professor FARNHAM.

Acquisition of interests in chattels by rightful acquisition of possession, including bailments; duties of bailee to bailor; rights of bailor and bailee and of particular tenant and reversioner or remainderman against third parties; the bailee as a secured creditor, including common law liens and pledges; caveat emptor and the bona fide purchaser; acquisition of interests in chattels by gift, satisfaction of judgment, accession and confusion; fixtures and emblements; possessory estates in land, including forms of limitation appropriate to their creation; elementary treatment of future interests, including the relation of the Statute of Uses to their creation; common law and statutory marital estates; bare possessory interests in chattels and land, including acquisition of title by adverse possession; prescription.

6. **Procedure I: Actions.** First term. Two hours. Sunderland's *Cases on Common Law Pleading*, and mimeographed material. Professor MACDONALD.

The relationship between the development of substantive law and the development of procedure, and their interdependence, by a study of the writ system and the development of the formulary system; a study of the forms of action at common law; an introduction to procedure, by a study and appreciation of the meaning of the concept "a cause of action" in the law.

7. **Equity I.** Second term. Three hours. Cook's *Cases in Equity*, one volume edition (2d ed.). Professor STEVENS.

The course involves a study of the origin and nature of equity, and a consideration of equitable relief based upon the inadequacy of the legal remedy as illustrated by cases in contract and tort.

## SECOND AND THIRD YEARS

*All Courses Elective*

20. **Property II.** Second term. Two hours. Bigelow's *Introduction to the Law of Real Property* (2d ed.); Aigler's *Cases on Titles* (2d ed.); The American Law Institute's *Restatement of the Law of Property* (Student Edition), Pamphlets 1-4. Professor FARNHAM.

Possessory estates in land, including forms of limitation appropriate to their creation; elementary treatment of future interests, including the relation of the Statute of Uses to their creation; common law and statutory marital estates; co-ownership, including distinctions between, creation and incidents of tenancies in common, joint tenancies and tenancies by the entirety; execution of deeds, including delivery.

Beginning with the year 1938-39, the content of Property II will be changed in view of the alterations in the content of Property I effective in the year 1937-38.

21. **Negotiable Paper.** First term. Three hours. Smith and Moore's *Cases on Bills and Notes* (3rd ed.). Professor ROBINSON.

History and development of the law of negotiable instruments from the law merchant, through the common law and into its present codified state in the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Law; the formal requisites of bills, notes and checks; negotiation; the obligations of the parties to such paper; the necessary steps to perfect the holder's rights; and the discharge of negotiable instruments.

22. **Wills and Probate Law.** Second term. Two hours. Costigan's *Cases on Wills* (2d ed.). Professor LAUBE.

The right to dispose of property by will and the nature of the modern testamentary instrument; the formalities for the execution and revocation of a will; the various classes of legacies and devises; the nature, jurisdiction, and procedure of probate courts in the administration of decedents' estates.

23. **Equity II.** First term. Three hours. Cook's *Cases in Equity*, one volume edition (2d ed.). Professor EDGERTON.

The relation of law and equity, historically and under modern codes; the grounds for denying equitable relief where the remedy at law is inadequate; vendor and purchaser.

24. **Insurance.** First term. Two hours. Woodruff's *Cases on Insurance* (2d ed.). Professor ROBINSON.

The special subject-matter treated is the insurance contract, and the peculiar applications of the principles of contract, agency, evidence, and equity to this species of contractual obligation. The contracts of fire and life insurance are selected for detailed study; and statutory provisions affecting insurance contracts are considered.

25. **Domestic Relations.** (Omitted 1937-38.) Two hours. Jacobs's *Cases and other materials on Domestic Relations*. Professor EDGERTON.

The law of husband and wife, including marriage and divorce, and the law of parent and child.

26. **Evidence.** Second term. Four hours. Wigmore's *Cases on Evidence* (3d ed.). Professor WILSON.

This course includes in general all questions relating to evidence in both civil and criminal cases. It deals with judicial notice, presumptions, admissions, relevancy, and the rule against hearsay with its exceptions. It also covers opinion evidence, real evidence, documentary evidence, the best evidence rule, the parol evidence rule, and the examination of witnesses.

**27. Sales.** Second term. Three hours. Williston and McCurdy, *Cases on Sales*. Professor ROBINSON.

This course is concerned with the sale of personal property; the respective rights and duties of buyer and seller regarding the transaction; the origin and incidents of warranties regarding the goods sold; conditional sales; and the remedies open to buyer and seller, respectively, in the various contingencies incidental to sales of goods.

**28. Procedure II: Pleading.** First term. Three hours. Cathcart and Howell's *Cases on Code Pleading*. Professor WILSON.

The evolution, function and purposes of pleading; the effects of the adoption of the single form of civil action; the cause of action; splitting; theory of action or defense; election of theory or remedy; effect upon the function of the jury; joinder of parties and causes; the answer and the reply; motions. Certain incidental exercises in the drafting of pleadings will be employed as illustrations during the course.

**29. Procedure III: Practice.** First term. Four hours. Elective for third year students. Medina's *Cases on New York Pleading and Practice*, assigned cases, and required reading of other material. Professor MACDONALD.

The organization and development of the machinery provided by the state designed to bring to a conclusion controversies between individuals; including a study of the courts and their officers and a study of the function of the bar as a profession. A study of the procedural devices used in the courts during the course of a law suit, excluding any treatment of the pleadings or of evidence; the steps taken in a civil action from the issuance of process to satisfaction of judgment. The object of the course is to develop a critical attitude to present procedural devices, and to consider possible methods of reforming the administration of justice. With this in mind the student will be referred to present studies in the field, as well as to the statutes and cases. The course will also include a study of the canons governing judicial and professional conduct. The method of study will be the reading of cases and statutes, the reading of reports of reforming groups, the writing of reports on assigned topics, and the drafting of various assigned practice papers.

**29a. Procedure IV: Practice Court.** Second term. Two hours credit; four hours of class work a week. Professor WILSON. Open only to students who have credit in courses 26, 28, and 29.

The purpose of this course is to provide practical applications of the materials developed in the courses on Evidence, Pleading and Practice.

**30. Security Transactions I.** First term. Two hours. Hanna's *Cases on Security*. Professor LAUBE.

A discussion of the law of principal and surety, and a consideration of various devices by which personal property is used as security in financing.

**31. Security Transactions II.** Second term. Two hours. Hanna's *Cases on Security*. Professor LAUBE.

This course includes a discussion of mortgage law in its present day application and similar security devices.

**32a. Partnership.** Second term. Two hours. Mechem *Cases on Partnership*, (5th ed., Mathews Revision). Assistant Professor MORSE.

Definition of partnership; distinctions between partnerships and other forms of associations; partnership property; firm name and good will; duties of partners toward each other; actions between partners; powers of partners; liability of a partner; dissolution of a partnership, including consequences; agreements between partners respecting payment of debts, distribution of assets.

**32b. Private Corporations.** First term. Four hours. Elective for third year students. Frey's *Cases and Statutes on Business Associations*. Professor STEVENS.

In this course a study is made of the law of private business corporations; their promotion, de facto corporations, ultra vires action, liability for torts and crimes, the rights and liabilities of officers, stockholders, and creditors, and the reorganization, consolidation, and dissolution of corporations.

**33. Quasi-Contracts.** Second term. Two hours. Woodruff's *Cases on Quasi-Contracts* (3d ed.). Professor LAUBE.

The rectification of unjust enrichment through the contract forms of action; comparison of this kind of relief with other forms available.

**34. Law of Public Utilities.** First term. Three hours. Robinson's *Cases on Public Utilities* (2d ed.). Professor THOMPSON.

Development of the public utility concept; entry into public service; creation of the relation of public utility proprietor and patron; basis and extent of the public utility's duties—as to service to all, adequate facilities, discrimination, reasonable rates; performance of the service; termination of the relation; withdrawal from service; utilities' right to make regulations; interrelation of state and federal administrative agencies; the special duties of the carrier; the Interstate Commerce Act.

**35. Constitutional Law.** Second term. Four hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor BURDICK.

Making and changing constitutions; judicial enforcement of the constitution; separation and delegation of powers; guarantees of personal rights; due process and equal protection; police power, taxation, and eminent domain; federal powers; citizenship and suffrage; foreign relations, Indians and aliens; territories and new states; interstate commerce; intergovernmental relations.

**36. Property III.** First term. Three hours. Elective for third year students. Aigler's *Cases on Titles* (2d ed.); Bigelow's *Cases on Rights in Land* (2d ed.). Professor FARNHAM.

Constituent elements of the interest of a wrongful possessor of land; acquisition of interests in land by adverse possession and by prescription; interpretation of descriptions in deeds; covenants for title; estoppel by deed; priorities; covenants running with land and chattels at law and in equity; rents; public interests in streams and highways.

Beginning with the year 1939-40, the content of Property III will be changed in view of the alterations in the content of Property I effective in the year 1937-38 and in the content of Property II effective in the year 1938-39.

**38. Future Interests.** First term. Three hours. Elective for third year students. Kales' *Cases on Future Interests* (2d ed.). Professor WHITESIDE.

Classification of future interests in property; creation and characteristics of the various kinds of future interests; construction of limitations; the rule against perpetuities; suspension of the power of alienation under the statutes of New York and other jurisdictions; restraints on alienation; powers.

**39. Trusts.** First term. Three hours. Scott's *Cases on Trusts*. (2d ed.). Professor WHITESIDE.

Distinctions between the trust and other relationships; creation and elements of the trust; resulting and constructive trusts; the trustee and the beneficiary, and their respective rights, duties, and powers; the termination of the trust.

**41. Conflict of Laws.** Second term. Three hours. Elective for third year students. Beale's, *Cases on Conflict of Laws* (one volume). (2d ed.). Professor ROBINSON.

Rules applied in determining questions concerning the rights of persons within the territory of one nation or state, by reason of acts, private or public, done within the dominion of another nation or state.

**42. Municipal Corporations.** (Omitted in 1937-38.) Two hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor MACDONALD.

Creation, control, alteration, and dissolution of municipal corporations; their charters, proceedings, officers, and agents; their powers and liabilities; taxation and indebtedness.

**46. International Law.** First term. Two hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor BURDICK.

A discussion of the rights and duties of nations and their subjects or citizens in time of peace or war, where international questions are involved.

**47. Admiralty.** (Omitted 1937-38.) Two hours. Lord and Sprague's *Cases on Admiralty*. Professor ROBINSON.

This course deals with the jurisdiction of the admiralty courts of the United States; with maritime liens, with the rights of maritime workers, with the carriage of goods by general and by chartered ships, and with the principles of liability and its limitation which are peculiar to the admiralty law. Salvage, general average and the principles governing collision will be covered in only a general way.

**48. Bankruptcy.** Two hours. Billig's *Cases on Bankruptcy*.

A general study of the National Bankruptcy Act, its construction, its relation to other methods of administering insolvent estates, and allied questions.

## GRADUATE AND ADVANCED WORK

Seminar courses will be given when the election by suitable groups is indicated. Directed research in other fields by graduate students may be arranged with the approval of the faculty.



**50. Jurisprudence.** First term. Two hours. Professor LAUBE.

An examination of the nature and end of law, its sources, its forms, its scope, its application and its growth. Assigned reading and selected cases. Elective for graduate and third year students.

**50a. Problems in Jurisprudence.** Second term. One hour. Professor LAUBE. Elective for graduate and selected third year students.

**51. Administrative Law.** (Omitted 1937-38.) Two hours. Professor MACDONALD. Casebook to be announced.

A discussion of the law applicable to determinations involving private rights made by bodies other than the courts. This involves a study of the theory of the separation of powers, and of the functions of the three branches of government. The course centers upon the nature of the various powers over private rights granted to non-judicial bodies; the nature of the proceeding before such bodies; the manner of the determination of the issue, including executive discretion; and the nature of the control exercised by the courts over such determinations. Elective for graduate and third year students.

**54. Problems in Corporations.** Second term. Time and credit to be arranged. Professor STEVENS. Elective for graduate and third year students with the consent of the instructor. The satisfactory completion of a course in Private Corporations is a prerequisite.

Supervised individual study of particular problems, preparation of reports, and group conferences.

**55. Seminar in Legal History.** Time and credit to be arranged. Professors WHITESIDE, THOMPSON, and FARNHAM. Elective for graduate and third year students.

**56. Seminar in International Law and International Relations.** Time and credit to be arranged. Professors BURDICK and ROBINSON. Elective for graduate and third year students.

**57. Seminar in Modern Movements in Procedure.** Time and credit to be arranged. Professors THOMPSON, MACDONALD, and WILSON. Elective for graduate and third year students.

**60. Problems in Public Utility and Business Regulation.** Second term. Time and credit to be arranged. Professor THOMPSON and other faculty consultants.

Seminar based on research problems. Prerequisite, the course in Constitutional Law or in the Law of Public Utilities.

**61. Problems in Trusts and Estates.** Second term. Time and credit to be arranged. Professor WHITESIDE.

## COURSES IN THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Attention is called to courses related to the law in the fields of History, Government, Economics, Philosophy, and Psychology, and to the courses in Public Speaking. (See the Announcement of the College of Arts and Sciences.)

Students may not elect work outside the Law School during the first year. Those who have satisfactorily completed their first year may, with the permission of the Dean, elect each year thereafter not to exceed three hours in other Colleges.

## THE FRANK IRVINE LECTURESHIP

The Frank Irvine Lectureship, established in 1913 by the Conkling Chapter of the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi, in honor of Judge Irvine, former Dean of this School, provides for one or more lectures on legal topics each year by men of national reputation. The incumbents of the lectureship and the subjects of their respective addresses have been as follows:

- 1914—Hon. Adelbert Moot, of the Buffalo Bar. *Thoroughness.*
- 1915—Charles A. Boston, Esq., of the New York City Bar. *Legal Ethics.*
- 1917—Professor J. H. Wigmore, Dean of the Northwestern University College of Law, Chicago, Ill. *A New Way to Teach Old Law.*
- 1918—Hon. Charles M. Hough, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, New York City. *Due Process of Law Today.*
- 1919—Hon. Harlan F. Stone, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. *The Lawyer and his Neighbors.*
- 1920—Hon. Frederick E. Crane, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals. *The Fourth Estate.*
- 1921—Professor Samuel Williston, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass. *Freedom of Contract.*
- 1922—Albert M. Kales, Esq., late of the Chicago Bar. *The Visceral and Ratiocinative Schools of Jurisprudence.*
- 1923—Hon. Benjamin N. Cardozo, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. *The Philosopher and the Lawyer.*
- 1924—Hon. Irving Lehman, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals. *The Influence of the Universities on Judicial Decisions.*
- 1925—Hon. Robert Von Moschzisker, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa. *Dangers in Disregarding Fundamental Conceptions when Amending the Federal Constitution.*
- 1926—Frederic R. Coudert, Esq., of the New York Bar, New York City. *International Law in Relation to Private Law Practice.*
- 1927—Professor Morris R. Cohen, College of City of New York. *Property and Sovereignty.*
- 1928—Walter P. Cooke, Esq., late of the Buffalo Bar. *Reparations and the Dawes Plan.*
- 1929—Professor Arthur L. Goodhart, Oxford University, England. *Case Law in the United States and in England.*
- 1930—Hon. William S. Andrews, former judge of the New York Court of Appeals. *New York and its Waters.*
- 1931—Professor Harold J. Laski, London School of Economics, England. *Sovereignty and International Law.*
- 1932—Professor Joseph H. Beale, Harvard Law School. *Legal History and Law Reform.*
- 1933—Professor Edward S. Corwin, Princeton University. *The Power of Congress to Prohibit Commerce among the States.*
- 1934—Edwin J. Marshall, Esq., '94, of the Ohio Bar, Toledo, Ohio. *The Art of Drafting Contracts.*
- 1935—Dean Charles E. Clark, Yale Law School. *The Challenge of a New Federal Civil Procedure.*
- 1936—Walter Fairchild, Esq., of the New York Bar, New York City. *The Economic Aspects of Land Titles.*

## THE CORNELL LAW QUARTERLY

This legal periodical is published in December, February, April, and June by the Faculty and students of the Law School. It contains articles on important legal problems, student notes, and book reviews. The student editors are selected on the basis of their Law School records and aptitude for research.

Each student editor is assigned to work on a recent case of novelty or peculiar interest, under the guidance of a member of the Faculty. The object is to analyze the problem involved, to collate the authorities, and to prepare a brief commentary on the decision and its significance. This work trains the editors in the use of books, in marshalling and analysis of authorities, in critical and independent thought regarding legal problems, and in accurate, concise expression.

Third-year students who are not on the editorial board of the Quarterly, but who desire to write notes may do so under the direction of members of the Faculty. With the approval of a Faculty member and of the Editor of the Quarterly any such note may be published in the magazine.

## MOOT COURT

Early in the autumn the members of the First Year Class are divided into Law Clubs for moot court work. They are immediately divided into small groups and taken through the law library to obtain thorough instruction in the use of the various kinds of law books. During the year, each member engages in three moot court arguments in which members of the faculty, members of the bench and bar, and selected Third Year students, sit as judges. In the spring, the two clubs which have the highest records in the preliminary rounds each choose two of their members to participate in a final moot case before judges drawn from the higher courts of this and other states, and from the federal bench. The work affords training in the use of the law library, in the drafting of briefs, and in the presentation of oral arguments.

## EXAMINATIONS AND STANDING

Examinations are given in all first and second year courses, and in courses taken in the first term of the third year. For poor work a student may be warned or dropped from the school. Examinations are not given in the individual law courses taken by Third Year students in their last term. A comprehensive examination is given to Third Year students covering the work of the entire course in law

which consists in each case of a problem to be worked out over a period in the law library, an oral examination on the problem, and written examinations.

During their first term a "practice" examination is given to First Year students to enable them to appraise the effectiveness of their work, and to discover possible defects in their method of study.

Detailed provisions with respect to examinations, and class standing are stated in the leaflet entitled "Information for the Guidance of Law Students", issued on registration day of the first term.

## REGISTRATION FOR BAR EXAMINATIONS

The bar examiners of the various States require, in many instances, the filing of certain certificates or the taking of preliminary examinations, before entrance upon the study of the law. Each student entering the Law School should obtain from the proper authorities (usually the State Board of Law Examiners) in the State in which he intends to practice information as to the requirements of that State. *This information should be obtained as soon as the student decides to study law. Failure to do so may delay admission to the bar for a substantial period.*

## DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES

**BACHELOR OF LAWS DEGREE.** The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon all students who have met the entrance requirements, have been in attendance three years, and have satisfactorily completed the work required.

**CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE.** Any student who has been in regular attendance upon the Law School, whether entitled to a degree or not, may on application to the Dean receive an official certificate of attendance, which states the time of his attendance, and his attainments.

**GRADUATE DEGREES IN LAW.** The degrees Master of Laws (LL.M.) and Doctor of the Science of Law (J.S.D.) are conferred upon students who do satisfactory graduate work in law. See the fuller statement on page 8.

## EQUIPMENT

**MYRON TAYLOR HALL.** In December, 1928, announcement was made of the gift of \$1,500,000, by Myron C. Taylor, '94, for a new building for the Law School, to be known as Myron Taylor Hall.

This building was completed and occupied in the summer of 1932. It furnishes splendid facilities for the teaching of law and for legal research, and beautiful surroundings in which to work.

The library of the Law School numbers some 80,000 volumes and 7,000 pamphlets, and is so arranged as to permit the student direct access to the books in the stacks as well as in the reading room. Its collection of reports of American State and Federal Courts and of the reports of the British Commonwealth of Nations is practically complete. It also has complete sets of the legal periodicals in the English language. It contains an adequate collection of text books, digests, annotations, and encyclopaedias, and is one of the few repositories of the records and briefs in the Supreme Court of the United States and in the New York Court of Appeals. Two special collections are of particular interest. They are the Earl J. Bennett Collection of Statute Law, provided by the gift of Earl J. Bennett of the Class of 1901, which embraces about 5,500 volumes of the session laws of the states, and has many exceedingly rare volumes. The other is the Myron Taylor Collection of the League of Nations Publications, given by Myron C. Taylor, of the Class of 1894. The library of European continental law is developing. In this field and in the field of Latin American Law material expansion is contemplated. Myron Taylor Hall furnishes very excellent library facilities for those interested in research in legal fields.

**GENERAL LIBRARY.** The University Library, containing more than 800,000 volumes (exclusive of the Law Library), is accessible to law students.

**GYMNASIUM.** The University gymnasium, under the direction of the Professor of Physical Education, and the squash court in Myron Taylor Hall are open to law students.

**CORNELL INFIRMARY.** The Infirmary, together with an endowment, was presented to the University in 1897, by Dean Sage and William H. Sage. The building, to which an addition has been erected, is equipped with all modern appliances for the care of patients, has a staff of trained nurses, and is open to all students.

## SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

**CORNELL LAW ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIPS.** A limited number of scholarships has been established for the year 1937-38 by the Cornell Law Association from the net proceeds of the annual dues paid by its members and from funds given for the purpose by individual alumni

or groups of alumni. These scholarships will be awarded, in the discretion of the Faculty, under rules prescribed by the Law Association.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS. Fifteen annual tuition scholarships have been established by the University to be awarded in the discretion of the Faculty of Law.

HENRY W. SACKETT SCHOLARSHIPS. Two scholarships, one of which will probably be of the value of four hundred dollars, and one of which will probably be of the value of three hundred dollars, have been established for the year 1937-38, from the Sackett Law School Endowment Fund. These scholarships are to be awarded in the discretion of the Law Faculty.

JOHN JAMES VAN NOSTRAND SCHOLARSHIPS. Two scholarships of the value of two hundred each, available to students after the first year, are awarded on the basis of financial need, character, and scholarship.

CUTHBERT W. POUND FUND. During the past year the Pound Memorial Fund has been created through contributions made in honor of the memory of the late Cuthbert W. Pound, '84, Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, and one time member of the Faculty of the Cornell Law School. A portion of the Fund will be used to secure a portrait of the former Chief Judge to be hung in Myron Taylor Hall, and the income from the balance will be used to establish one or more scholarships in the Law School.

CORNELL LAW LOAN FUNDS. With the aid of the Cornell Law Association a small revolving loan fund has been created for the benefit of students in the Law School. The University has also received from the estate of Walter P. Cooke, '91, the sum of \$36,500 to establish a loan fund for law students. Loans are made upon the recommendation of a committee of the Faculty.

BOARDMAN THIRD YEAR LAW SCHOLARSHIP. A third year Law Scholarship of the value of eighty dollars, the gift of Judge Douglas Boardman, the first Dean of the Law School, is awarded annually in June to the Second Year student who has, in the judgment of the Faculty, done the best work to the end of his second year. It is available during the third year and is payable in the same way as are University undergraduate scholarships. This scholarship may be forfeited in case the Faculty is satisfied that the holder has not maintained a high standard of work, or has been guilty of any conduct unbecoming the holder of such a scholarship.

**FRASER SCHOLARSHIPS.** Two scholarships, of the value of one hundred dollars and fifty dollars respectively, the gift of William Metcalf, jr., '01, in memory of Alexander Hugh Ross Fraser, former librarian of the Law School, are awarded annually about the beginning of the college year to Third Year students whose law course has been taken entirely in Cornell University. They are awarded to students who have most fully evidenced high qualities of mind and character by superior achievements in scholarship and by those attributes which earn the commendation of teachers and fellow students. The award is made upon recommendation of the Third Year class by vote, from a list of members submitted by the Faculty as eligible by reason of superior scholarship. The holder of the Boardman Scholarship is not eligible.

**W. D. P. CAREY EXHIBITION.** A prize of fifty dollars is offered for the year 1937-38 by William D. P. Carey, '26, of Hutchinson, Kansas, to be awarded to the Third Year student in the Cornell Law School who, in the judgment of the faculty, acquits himself most creditably in the comprehensive examination.

## TUITION AND FEES

*Tuition.* The fee for tuition for all law students except candidates for graduate degrees in law is \$400 a year, payable in installments of \$220 at the beginning of the first term and \$180 at the beginning of the second term.

The tuition for all students registered in the Graduate School of Cornell University for graduate work in law is \$150 for the academic year, payable in installments of \$75 at the beginning of each term. For regulations as to additional fees and as to tuition charge for summer sessions or portions of the academic year, see the current Announcement of the Graduate School.

A *Matriculation Fee* of \$10 and an *Examination Fee* of \$1 are required of every student at the time of his first registration in the University. Every candidate for admission must deposit twenty-five dollars with the University. If the candidate matriculates, the deposit will be credited to his account, \$11 for the matriculation fee and Examination Book and \$14 as a guaranty fund, which every candidate for a bachelor's degree is required to maintain and which is to be refunded upon his graduation or permanent withdrawal less any indebtedness to the University. If admission is denied a candidate, the deposit is refunded in full at any time. **Students who have for any**

reason received a refund of the \$14 guaranty fund must repay this before again registering in the University.

A *Health and Infirmary Fee* of \$6 is required at the beginning of each term. For a statement of the privileges given in return for this fee, see THE UNIVERSITY INFIRMARY on page 38 of the General Information Number.

A *Willard Straight Hall Membership Fee* of \$5 is required at the beginning of each term. Its payment entitles the student to share in the common privileges afforded by Willard Straight Hall subject to regulations approved by the Board of Managers of the Hall.

A *Physical Recreation Fee* of \$4 is required at the beginning of each term of every student in the Law School. It entitles them to the use of the University athletic fields and the Gymnasium, and to a locker, with bathing facilities and towels, in the Gymnasium, the Drill Hall, or the Schoellkopf Memorial Building.

A *Graduation Fee* is required, at least ten days before the degree is to be conferred, of every candidate for a degree. For the degree of LL.B. the fee is \$10; for an advanced degree it is \$20. The fee will be returned if the degree is not conferred.

Any tuition fee or other fee may be changed by the Trustees to take effect at any time without previous notice.

Further and more particular information as to fees will be found in the General Information Number, pages 24-28.

## OTHER EXPENSES

*Halls and Lodgings for Men.* The University has seven residential halls for men, offering accommodations for about 616 students; and five residential houses, one of which is reserved for students in the Graduate Schools. This house, at 15 South Avenue, is one block from Myron Taylor Hall. The rent in the residential halls and houses ranges from \$3 to \$7 a week. For particulars, address Manager of Residential Halls, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Many private lodging houses near the University offer furnished rooms, with heat and light, at rates ranging from \$2.50 to \$6 a week for a single room. Before he rents a room in a private house, a student should make sure, by a personal inspection, that the sanitary arrangements of the house are good, and he should especially insist on a good fire escape. The University publishes a list of lodging houses which have been inspected and found to be satisfactory in the above re-



spects; the list is ready for distribution on August 15. New students, if they have not already engaged rooms, are advised to come to Ithaca and do so a few days before the day set for registration.

*Halls for Women.* The University provides furnished rooms and board for student women in Sage College, Prudence Risley Hall, and Balch Halls. The annual charge including laundry is \$515. Inquiries should be addressed to Manager of Residential Halls, Morrill Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

*Books.* In the Law School the books for the first year cost from \$25 to \$40. By the sale of books at the end of each year the cost of books for the ensuing year can ordinarily be partly met.

### CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION

Every student matriculating in the University is required to present to the Registrar a satisfactory certificate showing that he has been successfully vaccinated against smallpox, or that three attempts at vaccination have been made within the previous five years.

### OPPORTUNITIES FOR SELF-SUPPORT

Law study demands so much of the student's time and energy, that it is highly inadvisable for a student in law to undertake the earning of a major part of his living expenses during the college year. Four students in the Law School are employed as assistant law librarians. The University cannot undertake to find employment for students, but it maintains a bureau which lends its aid in finding employment. Further information is given in the General Information Number and in a leaflet entitled Self-Help, which the Secretary of the University will send free on request.

Further information upon points not covered by this Announcement can be obtained by addressing THE SECRETARY, CORNELL LAW SCHOOL, Ithaca, N. Y.

# CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS

1936-37

## THIRD YEAR STUDENTS

Augur, Jeremiah Walter	Utica
Blaugrund, Daniel John	Utica
Brachfeld, Julian Handler	Harrison
Bradstreet, Grover Cleveland, jr.	Rochester
Branch, John Wells	Rochester
Brunn, Herbert Theodore	Brooklyn
Buell, Richard Swan	Ithaca
Campbell, Dwight, jr.	Ithaca
Cantor, Myron David	Jersey City, N. J.
Carver, John Reid	Ithaca
Cloney, Gordon Jeremiah	Binghamton
Cohen, Harold David	Kingston
Cothran, Raymond John	Lockport
Cramer, Ralph Seaman	Poughkeepsie
Cummings, Don Olin	Wellsville
Dunham, William Henry	East Boothbay, Me.
Flanagan, James Garvey, jr.	Cortland
Fraser, David Allen	Syracuse
Goldman, William	Auburn
Grant, Robert Stimson	Ithaca
Harker, Edward William, jr.	Ithaca
Harris, Ruskin Francis	Brooklyn
Heath, Frank Cronmiller, jr.	Weston, W. Va.
Hendrickson, Edwin Francis	Bridge Hampton
Jehu, John Paul	Ithaca
Jordan, Allen Ehler	Youngstown, Ohio
Kheel, Theodore Woodrow	New York City
Kossack, Nathaniel Edwin	Richmond Hill
Kovner, Walter Carl	Brooklyn
Lamont, Robert	Cobleskill
Lewis, Douglas Vincent	Rockville Center
Loewy, Edwin Joseph	Hempstead
Mangan, Joseph Richard	Ithaca
Massarsky, William	Rockaway Beach
Mercier, Harry Wilfred	Clayton
Moss, Herbert Milton	Long Island City
Ray, Edward Tinsley	South Salem
Rogers, William Pierce	Norfolk
Schwerzmann, Leon, jr.	Watertown
Sheffield, William Mack	Ithaca
Steenburg, Thomas Francis	Spencer
Tilzer, Ira Lester	Staten Island
Voegeli, Edward Adolph	Ithaca
White, Harris Lee	Oswego
Wilbur, Caroline Louise	Skaneateles
Williams, Daniel Cullinan	New Haven, N. Y.
Yorkey, Daniel Gibbs	Central Square

## SECOND YEAR STUDENTS

Aaron, Hyman Lawrence	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Albanese, Frank	Newfield
Armstrong, Thomas Edward	Rochester
Babcock, William Carlyle	Hornell
Baldwin, Frederic K.	Utica
Ball, George Hudson	Plattsburg
Bolz, Sanford Hegleman	Albany
Borger, William Henry	Pearl River
Briggs, Donald George	Interlaken
Brownell, George Ramsey	Westfield, N. J.
Conable, William Gouinlock	Warsaw
Craft, Samuel Allen	Ithaca
Danforth, Arthur Lewis, jr.	Ithaca
Deckinger, Harold	Jamaica
Galuchi, John Anthony	Sparkill
Garfinkel, Leon	Stamford, Conn.
Ginnane, Robert William	Addison
Gold, Harry	Kingston
Gregg, Ralph Joseph	Buffalo
Hardies, Charles Edward	Amsterdam
Harris, Edward, jr.	Rochester
Haynes, Edgar James	Naples
Herman, Robert Dixon	Northumberland, Pa.
Horwitz, David	Elmira
Innerfield, Milton Harold	Brooklyn
Jennings, Homer Thomas	Fulton
Lane, Kenneth Bibber	Buffalo
Leary, Matthew George	Burlington, Vt.
Linowitz, Sol Myron	Ithaca
McCain, William Dwight	Dayton, Ohio
MacDonald, John Norris	Utica
McLaughlin, William Clute	Poughkeepsie
MacMahon, Lloyd Francis	Elmira
Mann, James Harold	Glasgow, Ky.
Mattice, Paul MacMillan	Ithaca
Metzger, Stanley David	New York City
Miller, Edwin Mason	Fredonia
Mitchell, Richard Clare	Oswego
Monroe, Donald Hooker	Elmira
Moore, Margaret Joan	Yonkers
Newman, Thomas Francis	Yonkers
Norris, John Holland	Watertown
Polensky, Monroe	Perth Amboy, N. J.
Rickard, John Leland	Middleburgh
Rock, Sherman Thomas	Gary, W. Va.
Rosenman, Irving David	New York City
Smith, Lloyd Enos	Canisteo
Sutton, Charles William	Rochester
Tibbits, LeGrand Colton	Canastota
Tift, Bela Crane	Elmira
Tolins, Richard Benson	New York City
Tuttle, George Mott	Niagara Falls
Valent, Henry	Watkins Glen
Wahl, Marvin Chester	Jersey City, N. J.
Weeks, Edward Halstead	Richmond Hill
Weeks, Stanley Allan	Jamestown
Whiteman, Lurton Gingham	Hornell
Wolfsie, Arnold	New York City
Woodin, Byron Raymond	Dunkirk
Yoepp, Bernard, jr.	Hurley

## FIRST YEAR STUDENTS

Bendixen, Edward Hawley . . . . .	Syracuse
Bernstein, Meyer . . . . .	Rochester
Berry, John Ehresmann . . . . .	Syracuse
Blackman, Sidney Willis . . . . .	Warren, Pa.
Blunt, Charles Marston . . . . .	Longmeadow, Mass.
Broker, Thomas Oerter . . . . .	Dumont, N. J.
Buyoucos, James Victor . . . . .	Canajoharie
Chase, Lester Hall . . . . .	Massena
Clarke, John William . . . . .	Kingston
Conway, John Joseph, jr. . . . .	Cohoes
Cummings, Hubert Gordon . . . . .	Elmira
Daetsch, William Jacob . . . . .	Buffalo
Dailey, Katherine . . . . .	Rochester
Driscoll, Thomas Lucius, jr. . . . .	Lynbrook
Dughi, Louis John . . . . .	Westfield, N. J.
Duke, Emanuel . . . . .	Buffalo
Duval, Querida . . . . .	New York City
Fagan, William Rauber . . . . .	Ithaca
Fry, Helen Elizabeth . . . . .	Cooperstown
Gordon, Nellie Mae . . . . .	Lawyersville
Gossin, Alex Joseph . . . . .	Rochester
Gregory, David . . . . .	Ithaca
Groner, Samuel . . . . .	Buffalo
Hart, Thomas Samuel . . . . .	Syracuse
Hauser, Robert Griebel . . . . .	Utica
Holt-Harris, John Evan, jr. . . . .	Albany
Hopper, Walter Everett, jr. . . . .	Ithaca
Hull, Piatt Harold . . . . .	Wallace, Idaho
Ives, Winston Spencer . . . . .	Owego
Joelson, Charles Samuel . . . . .	Paterson, N. J.
Jones, Grace Hinsdale . . . . .	Ithaca
Jones, Herschel Baker . . . . .	Columbia, Ky.
Joy, Emma Rowena . . . . .	Lansford, Pa.
Kane, Robert Joseph . . . . .	Ithaca
Kelly, Joseph John . . . . .	Addison
Kern, Warren Louis . . . . .	New York City
Kingman, Lucius . . . . .	Providence, R. I.
Kleps, Ralph Norman . . . . .	Batavia
Krum, William J., jr. . . . .	Fort Plain
LaGrange, Gerald Nellis . . . . .	Clinton
Lahn, Leo Sidney . . . . .	Norwich, Conn.
Lane, Charles Edward II. . . . .	Poughkeepsie
Leibson, Allan Winfred . . . . .	Brooklyn
Lewis, Julius Daniel . . . . .	Elmira
McCoy, Samuel Finley . . . . .	Brooklyn
MacCrea, Norman Stanley . . . . .	Ithaca
MacMackin, Stuart . . . . .	Utica
Mandel, Joseph Maurice . . . . .	Bayside
Marcussen, Barbara Crosby . . . . .	Falconer
Mistretta, Charles Joseph . . . . .	Falconer
Moscowitz, Alvin Edward . . . . .	Brooklyn
Muskie, Edmund Sixtus . . . . .	Rumford, Me.
Netzel, Elizabeth . . . . .	Cleveland, Ohio
Nichols, Thomas Munro . . . . .	Rochester
Norton, Sidney Jeffrey . . . . .	Kew Gardens
O'Donnell, Mabel Bond . . . . .	Herkimer
Plumb, William Thompson, jr. . . . .	Rochester
Rapp, Marvin August . . . . .	Buffalo
Rarig, Frederick John . . . . .	Minneapolis, Minn.

Raynor, Eleanor Catherine. . .	Ithaca
Robison, Howard Winfield. . .	Owego
Rosenbaum, Ruth Joy. . .	Ithaca
Rosenheck, Manford. . .	Elmira
Sacks, Frederick. . .	Brooklyn
Schoenberg, Reva Mae. . .	Rochester
Scoville, Elizabeth Eliza. . .	Ithaca
Shenkman, Bernard. . .	Canandaigua
Slawson, Alfred Meeks. . .	Canisteo
Spry, Robert Howard. . .	LeRoy
Stevens, Harold Burr. . .	Ithaca
Stoddard, William Increase. . .	New York City
Tanenbaum, Edward Poster. . .	New Rochelle
Wagg, Alfred, III. . .	Putnam
Wallace, Henry Heiser. . .	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ward, Peter. . .	Buffalo
Weber, Charles Michael. . .	Franklin Square
Wellman, Harvey Russell. . .	Perry
Williams, George Rafter. . .	Rochester
Willmott, Henry Hatton. . .	Watertown
Worthington, Benjamin Linford. . .	Glen Ridge, N. J.
Ziff, Bertram. . .	Elmira
Zitz, Dorothy Ruth. . .	Brooklyn

STUDENTS REGISTERED IN GRADUATE SCHOOL AS  
CANDIDATES FOR ADVANCED DEGREES IN LAW

Knoeller, Herman Michael. . .	Milwaukee, Wis.
Terentiev, Vladimir. . .	Ithaca





